The Pyongyang Times

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1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships

Kim Song Sun: Gold Medal in 1,500 m., Runner-up in All-round Total; Han Pil Hwa: Bronze Medal in 3,000 m.

At the 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships at an ice stadium in Trondheim, Norway, Kim Song Sun of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won the 1,500 metres, finished second in the 1,000 metres, came fourth in the 500 metres and was placed fifth in the 3,000 metres. She was thus placed second in all-round total.

Another skater Han Pil Hwa carried off bronze medal in the 3,000 metres and came ninth in the 1,000 metres. She was placed sixth in all-round total.

(For details see page 4)

Woman Speedskater Kim Song Sun Photo by Kang Ju Bong

GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on February 7 a message of greetings to **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in connection with the successful landing of the Soviet automatic station "Luna-9" on the surface of the moon.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message from **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and **Osvaldo Dorticos Tarrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** of the Republic of India, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 16th anniversary of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** received another message from Indian Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** in reply to his message of greetings sent on her appointment as the Prime Minister.

✦ President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received a message from President **S. Radhakrishnan** of the Republic of India in reply to his message of greetings sent on India's 16th birth anniversary.

DPRK Football Association will Send its Delegation to London

The Football Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on February 12 a telegram to the Organizing Committee of the 1966 World Football Championships in London.

In the telegram, the D.P.R.K. Football Association said that it had not received any notice from the Federation of International Football Associations or the Organizing Committee of World Football Championships on the results of the draw of the championships and on the forthcoming February 28 meeting.

However, the telegram said, considering the view of the FIFA, the D.P.R.K. Football Association will send its delegation to London before the end of this month.

The telegram expressed the hope that the Organizing Committee would render co-operation so that the D.P.R.K. delegation will encounter no hindrance in entry into England.

Yankees, Stop Aggression Against Vietnam!

Recently the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been swept by a mighty wave of protest meetings — a wave of popular indignation against the acts of the U.S. war escalation in Vietnam; a wave of strong demand to put an end to the U.S. resumption of bombing of North Vietnam.

There was a grand mass rally on February 3 in Pyongyang and such meetings were also held at factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and cultural institutions.

On February 5, workers of the Pyongyang Electric Wire Factory gathered for a meeting, and the January 24, 1966 letter of President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam addressed to President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and President Choi Yong Kun's reply letter were read at the meeting. Participants in the meeting gave their full support to them.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Ha Bok, a workteam leader, said that by resuming the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam American imperialism self-exposed before the world's people that its "peace offensive" was a farce. He denounced "it is a challenge to the peace-loving people of the world" and stressed that "however frantic they may be, the American imperialists can never conquer the people of Vietnam who have stood up in their just cause."

Another worker Choi Dae Yong said: "It is an illegal and crafty act to bring the Vietnam question to the United Nations. The United Nations has no right to meddle in the Vietnam question. If American imperialism really wants a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question, it must accept the four-point proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and show it in deeds, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine re-

(Continued on page 2)

Visa Doesn't Mean Change In Hostile Policy

In a statement on February 11 Presidium Member Kim Chon Hae of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front said:

Of late the Japanese Government has issued a passport to the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission to be dispatched to our country by the Japan-Korea Association.

This, however, means neither a change in its hostile policy toward our country nor an expression of good faith. This is nothing but a crafty trick of the Sato Government for misleading public opinion when the struggle against its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is mounting day by day among the Japanese people.

It is a great mistake if the Sato Government thinks it can whitewash its grave criminal machinations by means of issuing a passport to a Japanese civilian delegation visiting our country, he noted.

Stressing that the visit of friendship envoys of the Japanese people to our country is one thing and the hostile policy of the Sato Government toward our country is another, he stated:

We warmly welcome the Japan-Korea Friendship People's Mission. The Japan-Korea Association is fighting resolutely against the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and striving for the development of friendly relations and cultural interchange between the peoples of the two countries. It is the fruit of such persevering efforts that the mission will visit our country this time.

As for the question of issuing visa for friendly visits between the Korean and Japanese peoples, it must not be unilateral but reciprocal, he pointed out.

We, he said, have no intention to have any relation with the Sato Government as long as it pursues an aggressive policy.

He declared:

The Sato Government should renounce its policy of subservience to the United States, withdraw its hostile policy toward the D.P.R.K. and abrogate the aggressive "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The Japanese Government should give up the policy against the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the policy of remilitarization.

EMULATION FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Workers and peasants in North Korea are extensively unfolding a socialist emulation drive for increased production. The aim of this drive is to fulfil the year's national economic plan ahead of schedule by increasing production and practising economy to the greatest possible extent.

Workers of the Musan Mine decided to carry out the year's plan more than one month ahead of schedule through effective use of the manpower, equipment and materials and through wide introduction of technical renovations. They challenged to a socialist emulation the workers, technicians and office employees in all fields of the national economy, particularly those in the branches related to the iron production.

In response to this challenge, workers of the Unryul Mine made up their minds to carry out 40 days ahead of the set time this year's plan for iron ore production, which is 8.2 per cent higher than the result in 1965. And then they challenged the workers of ore mines all over the country to a socialist emulation.

An active trade union members' meeting at the Songjin Steel Works challenged the metallurgical workers throughout the country to a socialist emulation.

Active trade union members' meetings at the Munchon Machine Plant, Ryondae Colliery, Nampo Automobile Transport Service, Chongjin port, and Kaesong Town Designing Institute set their respective targets of increased production and challenged the workers in their respective branches to a socialist emulation.

Wide introduction of new technical renovations, maximum economy and effective use of manpower and production facilities, they found, are potentialities for increased production.

Resolved to fulfil the year's assignments ahead of schedule, they decided to increase in every way the assistance of the working class to the peasants and make patriotic endeavours for the relief of the fighting compatriots in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the Songsan Co-operative Farm, Bongsan County of North Hwanghae Province, challenged the co-operative farms all over the country to a drive for 500 kg more grain from each hectare of arable land. This challenge has evoked a keen response. In the recent one month 3,325 co-operative farms have come out for emulation. More than 30 scientific research institutes, 30 farm machine plants, 50 irrigation control offices and 65 stock farms have also joined the emulation drive. The targets of the drive include the strengthening of the scientific farming system and raising of the farming technique for marked increase of the output of agricultural produce—grain, industrial crops, fruits and animal products.

This drive based on the creative initiative of the masses of the working people will greatly make for improving the people's livelihood and accelerating the building of socialism, just as it did in the past period.

Left: High-quality structural steel mass-produced at the Hwanghae Iron Works

Below: To proceed earth-scrapping ahead of hewing is an important key for increased production of iron. This is the slogan of the Musan Mine workers

Yankees Denounced

(Continued from page 1)

presentative of the South Vietnamese people and negotiate with it."

The members of the Sosin Co-operative Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang who gathered at a meeting expressed militant solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle against American imperialism.

Co-operative farmer Li Dong Suk said: "Today when the Yankee imperialists are expanding the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, it is our international duty to give active support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the freedom and independence of their country and national liberation, and for world peace. We will, as before, continue to support in every way the people of Vietnam and share life and death with them in the struggle against the common enemy."

Korean Women On Laos

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent on February 10 a telegram to the Laotian Patriotic Women's Federation, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' renewed plot to expand the aggressive war in Laos.

The telegram strongly demanded the U.S imperialists and their stooges to stop at once the manoeuvres to expand the aggressive war in Laos.

It manifested strong support to the struggle of the Laotian people and women against U.S. imperialism.

Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble for Rangoon

On February 15 the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble left for Rangoon at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma.

The 60-member Ensemble led by Jo Ryong Chul, Vice-Minister of Culture and Vice-Chairman of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, consists of a chorus, Kayagum (a Korean stringed-instrument) players' and dancers' groups as well as soloists.

Among the Ensemble members are conductor Kim Jin Yong, People's Actor, and eight Merited Actors and Actresses including dancer Hong Jong Hwa.

INFRINGEMENT UPON HUMAN RIGHTS

UDFF ISSUES STATEMENT

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front protested against the unwarranted move of the Japanese Government to infringe upon the democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan by forcing them to apply for "permanent residence permit" in Japan.

In a statement issued on February 8, the Fatherland Front strongly demanded the Japanese Government to rescind the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" together with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and stop at once the "permanent residence permit" business.

By forcing the Koreans to apply for "permanent residence permit," the Japanese Government is attempting to impose the puppet "ROK nationality" upon them, make a political screening of them and deprive those who go against its grain of their social and political rights including the right of residence.

More, it is scheming to shackle the Korean youth in Japan to the "laws" of the South Korean puppet regime and reduce them to common fodder of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese action is a wanton infringement upon their basic human rights and democratic national rights, a criminal act of gravely violating the principles of international law and "is a challenge to the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Originally, the choice of nationality falls within the basic human rights of everybody in accordance with the principles of international law and international practice, and it must be decided by his own free will and not by the orders or coercion of somebody else, the statement stressed.

The statement extended full support to the movement of Korean compatriots in Japan against the "application for permanent residence permit" and for the change of the illegally imposed "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality and to their struggle for defence of the DPRK citizenship and democratic national rights.

The Japanese Government must stop immediately all national discrimination and suppression against the Korean nationals in Japan and ensure them democratic national rights unconditionally, the statement declared in conclusion.

ON URGENT ERRAND

Pak Jung Hi, a faithful U.S. stooge of South Korea, who commenced a tour of Southeast Asia on February 7, was reported to have visited "Malaysia" and then Thailand and to fly to Taiwan.

He was accompanied by the "Minister of National Defence," "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff" and high-ranking army officers.

Pak Jung Hi is called a "president." Yet, he is a "president" who can neither disburse national treasury under his seal nor travel abroad of his own free will. It is nobody's secret that he must obtain the consent of Washington about his itinerary.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the American publications knew well beforehand what a mission he assumed in his trip to Southeast Asia.

The unanimous keynote of their advance comments indicated that his tour, as the next step taken after the Seoul-Tokyo compact through the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," was to speed up the concoction of the U.S.-projected military alliance to band together Asian puppets. This has proved true.

In his talks with Rahman and Thanom, Pak exchanged views on the questions concerning "Asian joint defence" against the "communist threat," "support to Vietnam," "mutual cooperation," and the "formation of a collective security system" for achieving the "common goal" and agreed upon the necessity of convening a "summit conference" for the "unity of the free world."

It is universally known that the "communist threat" is but a stock-in-trade catchword of U.S. imperialism to justify its interference in the internal affairs of other countries and its aggression against them and that the "joint defence" and the "formation of a collective security system" are for the rigging up of a military bloc which will serve the U.S. plan for aggression.

In Kuala Lumpa and Bangkok Pak Jung Hi emphasized in a loud voice that "the time has come when the free nations should unite with each other."

It is already said that the Seoul puppet's current tour and his utterance were in accordance with the plan drawn up by the White House.

The point is why Washington bosses have dispatched him to Southeast Asia at this time two months earlier than the original date scheduled for April.

A close study of U.S. frenzied machinations centering around the Vietnam situation and of Johnson's resultant difficulty gives us a clear answer.

Johnson's elaborate "peace offensive" hoax ended in a complete failure. This time he has moved the war escalation scheme to the fore, but it does not work well. Washington bigwigs may think it an easy job to put their puppets in Thailand, Taiwan and "Malaysia," in line under the U.S. baton. But the situation is such that they can hardly go without taking pains about the matter. They have to take concrete measures. Thus, Pak Jung Hi was ordered to go on an urgent errand.

However, he is nothing but cheap bugler.

Johnson sent Vice-President Humphrey to the spot as commander-in-chief.

A side-kick of Humphrey who is out to recruit U.S. cannon fodder at the present stage of war escalation in Vietnam—this is the role Pak Jung Hi will play.

There is a good reason to make him take a trip to Southeast Asia on such a mission.

Seoul puppets, the most faithful to their masters of all puppets in Asia, brought about a "South Korea-Japan tie-up" which is the key to the formation of the "NEATO," at the instruction of their bosses in Washington. It was also they who were the first to hurl more than 20,000 troops into the aggressive war in South Vietnam as cannon fodder for American imperialism at the request of Washington before all others. And they are now busy preparing themselves to execute the order of their patrons to dispatch another division-level troops to South Vietnam.

The purpose of Washington's dispatch of Pak Jung Hi to "Malaysia," Thailand and Taiwan is to get the puppets there inspired by his "good example."

In exchange of the "distinguished service" he renders American imperialism as an executor of its aggressive programme, Pak Jung Hi wants to continue to remain in power by winning a greater "favour" from his masters.

These are the calculations and aims of master and servant.

But U.S. attempt to marshal Pak Jung Hi and all other puppets will prove no help to her whose position in Asia is now on the decline.

Through his current visit Pak Jung Hi bared all the more clearly before the whole world his true colours as a traitor to the nation overriding the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the independence of their country and world peace and as the archest agent in the execution of the U.S. policy of aggression and war against the Asian people.

The people in South Korea and the Asian people will make the vassal of U.S. imperialism pay a due price for his dirty role.

Commentator

U.S.-made Electric Gramophone Cartoon by Li Chun Su

Off-season Show In Honolulu

Recently Johnson, alongside the State and Defence Secretaries and his high-ranking aides related to the Vietnam war, had talks with the puppets of South Vietnam in Honolulu and issued a high-sounding document called "Honolulu Declaration." And a batch of bigwigs of Washington led by Humphrey flew, together with Cao Ky and his group, from Honolulu to Saigon to continue with their plot.

What are the motive and purposes behind this boisterous grand show?

Johnson had to cook up a new excuse for the steps for a wider war because the hypocrisy of the "search for peace" racket had been exposed in all its nakedness and the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam had evoked world-wide censure.

The world public including the American people have become conscious more deeply that the Vietnam war has now become a U.S. war of aggression both in name and reality owing to the repeated escalations and the pouring in of massive American reinforcements. And a reflection of stern facts and is only natural. This has pushed Johnson into quite a difficult position.

This is why Johnson put on the stage Cao Ky who, hidden deep behind the scenes, had been out of sight of the people.

Johnson's sudden call of Cao Ky and his clique to Honolulu and the gibberish about the "democratic elections" in South Vietnam and about the emancipation of the South Vietnamese people from "hunger and diseases" only served to reveal once again before the whole world the telltale fact of the total disintegration of the politico-economic position in the U.S.-occupied areas of South Vietnam represented by the Cao Ky clique.

The "Honolulu declaration" is nothing but a poor catechism of a doctrine of aggression and war and a doctrine of relations between master and servant, doctrines as scarce as hen's teeth. But Johnson did not in the least feel the pangs of conscience when he was brazen-faced enough attempting to get away with it by making Cao Ky the scapegoat. The effrontery of American imperialism only served to reaffirm that the "Vietnam Government" is a robot which can neither work out nor make public its goals without the consent of the United States Government.

Johnson not only shifted the blame for the undeniable fascist terrorism and the direst straits of the people on to their puppets but also made them criticize themselves for their failure to make an effective use of the handouts from their bosses. In this way, Washington pretended as if it were innocent "saint" and "benefactor." And Johnson did not accord his scyitors even the "honour" of promising a spurious "land reform."

The farce in Honolulu has explicitly shown that the Cao clique is only a pack of stooges maintained by the United States for its aggression and that the actual executor of the Vietnam war is none other than the United States.

After the Honolulu talks, it was particularly stressed, Cao Ky and Nguyen Van Tieu asked the United States to continue the bombing of North Vietnam and reinforce its troops in South Vietnam. Johnson seeks to justify the furtherance of the steps for the war escalation on the strength of this "request."

The "communique" made it clear that the talks discussed ways and means of increasing military power and enhancing military effectiveness.

The main purpose of the Honolulu meeting was to speed up the escalation of the Vietnam war. This is true and the world public clearly understands it.

Kim Sung Hyong

U. N. and the Korean Question

Over the past eighteen years the United Nations, as its annual routine, has taken up, forced by American imperialism, the Korean question and legalized the U.S. aggression against Korea, thus casting one indelible blot after another on its history.

The United Nations has no right and ground at all to meddle in the Korean question. Article 107 of the U.N. Charter stipulates that it is beyond the competence of the United Nations to take up any question of postwar settlement and Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter strictly prohibits the United Nations from interfering in the internal affairs of nations.

The Korean question is one of the questions of postwar settlement and Korea's unification is an internal affair to be settled by the Korean people themselves.

Moreover, the United Nations lost its moral authority to participate in the settlement of the question of Korea's unification by allowing its flag to be usurped by U.S. imperialism in the war of aggression it launched in Korea on June 25, 1950 and reducing itself to a belligerent party to the Korean war.

Nevertheless, the United States Government, after bringing the "Korean question" to the United Nations in violation of the U.N. Charter with a view to veiling its acts of aggression in the name of the United Nations, has compelled the United Nations to adopt "resolutions on the Korean question" as one of its yearly routines.

Over the past eighteen years the United Nations has discussed the "Korean question" every year, yet its debate on the Korean question rendered the situation rather involved and worse than did anything towards the settlement of the Korean question. It is clear to everyone that it is quite absurd to seek a settlement of the Korean question in accordance with the "resolutions" adopted arbitrarily by the United Nations, a belligerent party to the Korean war, against the will and demand of the Korean people who are the people concerned.

Historical facts and the reality of today afford eloquent proof of what the U.N. interference in the Korean question has brought about.

All that the "U.N. Commission on Korea" did in South Korea in 1948 under the pretext of "helping Korea bring about her unity and independence" was that it protracted the partition of Korea and added to the calamities and sufferings of the Korean people by holding the "U.N.-supervised elections" and establishing the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

When the U.S. imperialists started an aggressive war in Korea, the United Nations let the aggressor troops use the name of "U.N. forces." The aggressor troops committed under the name of the "U.N." all manner of criminal acts in Korea, killing in cold-blood guiltless people and reducing the country to heaps of cinders. Even after the Korean war, the U.S. aggressor troops, remaining in South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," are bent on the machinations for perpetuating Korea's partition and unleashing another war.

The world's people know well that the American aggressor troops are committing all sorts of bestial atrocities against the people in South Korea such as murder, rape and robbery in the name of the "U.N. forces."

The question is also quite clear in the case of the "U.N.-supervised elections" which the Yankee imperialists and their puppets repeat like a spell.

The realities of South Korea today and the policy statements made by the Washington rulers and the Seoul puppets prove that the "U.N.-supervised elections" were nothing but a farce designed for legalizing the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and rigging up a puppet regime there and that "unification of Korea through the U.N.-supervised elections" is a tool of aggression which U.S. imperialism seeks to use in order to extend its colonial system in South Korea to North Korea.

People with a scrap of conscience will think it a shame that the U.N. "commissions" have given "security" for the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime toppled by the resistance of the South Korean people as a "democratic representative government" and for the Pak Jung Hi military fascist terrorist regime as an "administration of democratic government."

The United Nations should stop serving the U.S. policy of aggression and casting blot on its name in Korea.

If the United Nations is to be faithful to the principles provided for in its Charter, it should admit the illegal practices it has committed with regard to the Korean question and cancel all the illegal resolutions on the Korean question which it has adopted in violation of its Charter, take action without delay to withdraw the American troops which are occupying South Korea in the name of the "U.N. forces" and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" serving the United States as a tool in the execution of its policy of aggression.

This is the first and foremost task for the United Nations to do as regards the Korean question. The United Nations must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and serve as a shield for covering up the U.S. policy of aggression.

Kim Gyu Gui

Two Korean Women In Trondheim

The 1966 World Women's Speedskating Championships in Trondheim, Norway, drew 35 skaters of world fame from 15 countries.

The weather condition was unfavourable on the opening day, February 12. A freezing wind was blowing and the temperature went down to 15 degrees below zero.

In the 500 metres, Korea's Master of Sports Kim Song Sun, racing with a French girl in the 15th pair, clocked 47.9 seconds to finish fourth in this event. This meant a big stride in view of her placing last year — 11th. Her performance, therefore, attracted keen attention of the spectators.

The 1,500-metre race was more fiercely contested.

In a strained atmosphere, Kim Song Sun, rivaled with Irina Egorova of the Soviet Union in the 10th pair, returned the best time of 2 min. 29.4 sec. to carry off the first place in this event. Her time is full two seconds faster than that of Stein Kaiser of Holland who finished second. Last year's winner of this event, Valentina Stenina of the Soviet Union, came third.

Referring to the splendid performance of Kim Song Sun who in this event rose from the 7th place last year to the top, a foreign dispatch said:

"Kim Song Sun exhibited wonderful stamina. Racing with the popular skater, I. Egorova, she failed behind her rival until the second lap was over, but at the last stage she shot ahead to out-distance her opponent."

She totalled 97.700 points and was leading the field in points total after the two events on the first day. Thus she became a most promising candidate for the world champion.

Meanwhile, another Korean skater, Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa, was placed sixth in the 1,500 metres with a time of 2 min. 34.3 sec. and 11th in the 500 metres with a time of 48.7 sec. She totalled 100.133 points to hold the 8th place in points total.

On the closing day, February 13, Kim Song Sun timed 1 min. 36.2 sec. in the 1,000-metre race, the second best time in the event. And Han Pil Hwa was placed ninth with a time of 1 min. 37.3 sec.

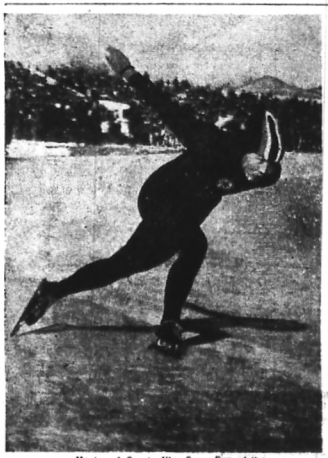
Kim Song Sun was still leading the field after the three events of 500, 1,500 and 1,000 metres were competed.

The final, 3,000-metre event attracted keen attention of many people. Han Pil Hwa returned 5 min. 10.9 sec. to finish third and Kim Song Sun came fifth clocking 5 min. 14.6 sec.

Kim Song Sun took second place in all-round total with 198.233 points to her credit, while Han Pil Hwa totalled 200.600 points to hold the sixth place in all-round total.

Kim Song Sun raced somewhat slow in the 3,000 metres and thus missed the absolute world championship. She was only 0.5 point behind the champion, Valentina Stenina of the Soviet Union, who totalled 197.733 points.

K.C.N.A.



Master of Sports Kim Song Sun at the 1966 national skating contests

Records of Kim Song Sun

At the World Women's Speedskating Championships

1963	11th	(in all-round total)
1964	7th	"
1965	8th	"
1966	2nd	"
	1st	(in 1,500 m.)
	2nd	(in 1,000 m.)

Speedskater Kim Song Sun was born in 1940 into a poor worker's family in Danchon, South Hamgyong Province, on the east coast of North Korea. After Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, she was enrolled in a middle school in Hamhung. It was from this period that she began showing her interest in sports. She was particularly good at running. Whenever there were races at her school she would always leave her classmates far behind.

She distinguished herself in the track-and-field events at the national students athletic meet in 1957.

It was at the age of 19 in 1958 that she started practising speedskating in real earnest. She made her debut in the world women's speedskating championships four years ago. Since then she, as a promising skater of Korea, has exerted untiring efforts to cultivate an indomitable will and build a well-developed physique and acquire an excellent skill.

Sometimes, she joined male skaters in the 10,000 m. run exercise, not satisfied with the routine training—30,000 metres a day. In this way she has tempered herself with might and main.

She is bringing home two medals, one gold and one silver. A rousing welcome awaits her here in Pyongyang. Among those welcoming her at the airport will be her husband. She was married in March last year. Her husband is a musician.

Kim Song Sun (R) and Han Pil Hwa (L) back from the Karuizawa championships, in 1963. Four years later, Kim Song Sun is bringing home a gold and a silver medals and Han Pil Hwa a bronze medal from the Trondheim championships

Records of Han Pil Hwa

At the World Women's Speedskating Championships

1963	12th	(in all-round total)
1964	6th	"
1965	5th	"
1966	6th	"
	3rd	(in 3,000 m.)
* 1964	(at the 9th Winter Olympics)	
	2nd	(in 3,000 m.)

Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa was born into a worker's family. Already in her early days she was full of pep to go ahead and her hobby was sports.

In her school days, she showed interest in track and field events and basketball and was good at both of them.

She participated in the national skating contests at the age of 17 and one year after she began to compete on international scene. Her physical strength and, more important, her persistent training have contributed to her excellent performances.

In her training programme stress is laid on proper combination of skating practice with the training of physical strength.

Systematic training has built her up into a skater possessing stamina, technique and perseverance.

This 25-year-old girl is equally good at all of four events. Particularly good is the record in long distance run.

NEW TASK—ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

LI IN WON

President of Korean Skating Association

Master of Sports Kim Song Sun and Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa put up brilliant performances at the recent World Women's Speedskating Championships. Kim Song Sun was placed second in all-round total. She was leading the field in points total after three of the four events — 500 m., 1,500 m., and 1,000 m. — were contested.

Judging from her performances, we may conclude she was not in her best form in the 3,000 m. race.

Her shining success is a pride of the Korean sportsmen.

In Korea the history of women's speed skating is younger than that of other sports.

Appearance of our women skaters in the world championships began in 1959, and the recent championships in Trondheim was their fifth entry. It was in 1963 that Kim Song Sun and Han Pil Hwa participated in the world speedskating championships for the first time.

In the light of this, the successes of our women skaters at the Trondheim championships can well be described as a leaping progress.

On the eve of the championships, Western press forecast that Stien Kaiser and other Dutch women skaters would pose as main rivals of the famous Soviet skaters. But Song Sun upset this forecast. People in the West used to say that generally the Asians are physically unfit to catch up with the Europeans and gain supremacy in skating.

Our women skaters elaborated scientific system and methods which conform to the physical constitution and traits of the Koreans and have striven to overcome their defects.

Our skating, like other sports, owes its rapid progress above all to the fact that the masses of people take part in physical culture and sports. We have many reserves to whose development special attention is paid.

This constitutes a sure guarantee for the further development of our sports technique.

Our task ahead is to achieve a greater success in the next world speedskating championships. I'm optimistic about this.

Merited Athlete Han Pil Hwa

Ryongchon Plain Greets Spring

A vast stretch of plain took off its white garments and began to expose its sallowish body. Spring is visiting Ryongchon plain, North Pyongan Province, that stretches boundlessly towards the west coast.

Fields Wake up

On the farmland are countless ruts of tractors and lorries and the humming of machines is filling the air which will before long be simmering. The Ryongchon plain has awaken from its winter sleep to witness a scene of activity. Farmers are busy carrying home-made compost to the fields. This year they have prepared much more compost than last year.

Two tractors laden with slaked lime are clattering to the fields. "They are on their way to plot No 6 of work-team No. 5 of our farm," chief engineer Kim Ik Du of the Doksung Co-operative Farm in Ryongchon County, who was accompanying us, said and then added:

"The plot is part of the last tract of farmland our Ryongchon County plans to ameliorate this year."

Land amelioration is also undertaken by work-team No. 2 of the farm. The work-team members have undertaken the amelioration of three hectares of land containing sand. They carry reddish clay to the plot and on their return trip they bring with them sand to be used in carpeting the beds for cold-frame rice seedlings.

Cold-frame rice seedlings raised on dry bed in early spring have many advantages over the seedlings grown by the conventional method of water-bed cultivation in late spring. They are healthier and yield 300 kg. more per hectare.

Already in autumn last, the farmers in Doksung-ri village selected in the sunny places the future beds for cold-frame rice seedlings and kept them from freezing during winter by spreading straw over them.

The earlier the rice is sown on the bed, the farmers know, the bigger will be the harvest in autumn.

In a word the people in this village have since last autumn made thoroughgoing preparations for this year's farming. They have, as it were, hastened the advent of spring.

State Assistance

Farmers in Doksung-ri village have worked out a record for each plot of farmland. The record tells you what is scheduled to be done on the plot concerned this year. There you can see the plans for soil amelioration and improvement of fertility along with the detailed plan of farming—selection of the variety, designation of the time for sowing, application of manure and tending of crops.

Preparations for farming are proceeding in accordance with the plans on the records.

We asked whether the use of farm machines and other technical means from the state was taken into account when working out the plans for each plot of the farmland.

The chief engineer remarked in reply: "Certainly. Take for instance those tractors carrying slaked lime. The co-op farm has the right to use them. The slaked lime is coming from the country seat and we'll use it for our planned land amelioration."

Chief engineer Kim Ik Du told us how much seeds, fertilizers and how many plastic sheets for cold frame beds his co-op farm had received from the state.

The Doksung Co-operative Farm is not the only one which enjoys such benefits by the state as the supply of materials and technical means with or without charge, including fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, irrigation water, farm machines and spare parts. State enterprises in the direct service of agriculture in the county—farm machine station, farm implements factory, irrigation control office, materials supply centre and seed depository—are doing their work, keeping pace with the farming preparations at 25 co-operative farms in the county.

In 1965 the Ryongchon plain yielded 8,500 tons more grain than in 1964. The total output of grain has grown 2.5 times in the past 20 years. The farmers there are making redoubled efforts to take in more grain this year so that farmers' earnings in grain will increase by 500 kg. on an average.

The farmers are full of hope, confidently looking forward to another rich autumn harvest.

The people on the Ryongchon plain have their hands full making preparation for the year's farming. The farmers, who have just spent their winter holidays at rest homes, are doing their work in high spirits.

Spring in Laboratories

The ring of the pruning hooks on trees tells spring is coming to orchards and mulberry fields. But at the seed germinating laboratories of co-operative farms you will find it is already there. At the laboratories of the Ryongchon, Jonjin, Yangsoo, Sindo and other co-operative farms rice shoots are budding out of the earth in experimental pots.

In the county, paddy fields account for 92 per cent of the total arable land. This explains the keen interests in the experiment on the germination of rice seeds.

The sprouting rate of such species as "Haehangjo" and "Pungnyon Joseong" suited to the Ryongchon plain is as high as 98 to 99 per cent thanks to the careful selection of seeds.

Seed germinating experiments on hybrid maize, cereals and pea have also shown good results in the county.

Spring is usually said to visit the leaves of trees first, but on the Ryongchon plain the seed germinating laboratories are the first to greet the vernal season.

The spring will soon get out of the door of the laboratories and turn the vast expanse of the Ryongchon plain green.

Article by Son Ryong Sik
Photos by Ju Chang Sin

After a day's work

Seed germinating experiment→

Architect Sin Jong Il (right) Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Architect Sin Jong Il

Designer Sin Jong Il at the Pyongyang City Designing Institute of the General Designing Bureau under the Cabinet. She has been an architect for 10 years now.

When she works on a plan, she always thinks of building attractive structures at a faster rate.

Accessory building of the Kim Il Sung University, the Kyungrak Research Institute, the People's Economy Institute and the Changdok Middle School in Mangyong-dae district and some other modern houses were constructed after designs of Sin Jong Il and her colleagues.

A STORE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Once in the store under the Pyongyang City Light Industry Commission, chemical products for sale at 140 odd counters in cases attract your attention. The majority of goods on sale are products of small workshops run by housewives.

In recent years more than a dozen of small and medium chemical factories have sprung up in Pyongyang and they have begot scores of workshops.

The store handles a wide range of chemical products: 75 kinds of dye-stuffs, more than 30 kinds of paints, scores of kinds of face-paints and spices, indicators and a variety of reagents and more than 50 kinds of experimental instruments.

The output and assortment of these goods are on the steady increase.

It has a technical information room where chemists explain to the customers about chemical goods on sale and hear their opinions of goods. On this basis the City Light Industry Commission and workshops promptly take measures to remedy the shortcomings of goods.

The store not only provides convenience for the people's daily life but also plays a positive role in the development of small and medium chemical industry.

U.S.-hired Workers Vote on Strike

98 per cent Say "Yes"

According to press reports from Seoul, South Korea, the entire U.S.-hired Korean workers who had fought for better living conditions and democratic rights, took a vote on a strike on February 9 and 10 in 13 districts including Seoul, Inchon and Pusan. The votes involved 20,000 workers. They decided to call a strike by an overwhelming majority vote of 98 per cent.

Reports said that they would go on a strike unless their seven-point demand including a wage-hike and improved working conditions is accepted by February 19.

Inchon Dockers Demonstrate

According to **Radio Chung'ang** in South Korea, more than 200 dockers of the Daehan Sea Transport Company in Inchon staged another demonstration demanding the payment of back wages in the wake of the February 5 demonstration. The showdown came as the management had kept their stevedorage amounting to 1.2 million won in arrears from April to December last year.

Housewives Resist U.S. Retaliatory Act

According to **Radio Dong'a** in South Korea the wives of the workers of the "labour service corps" under the U.S. aggressor troops staged a demonstration at the entrance of the U.S. army units against the retaliatory act of the Yankees who persecuted their husbands for waging a just struggle for existence.

TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH D.P.R.K.

INTERVIEW WITH DEP'T HEAD OF JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY

In his interview with a reporter of the Korea News Service in Japan on February 10, Kolchi Yamamoto, department head of the international organization and head of the foreign relations of the Japan Socialist Party declared that the Japan Socialist Party in its foreign policy will put a stress on strengthening the economic and cultural exchanges and mutual visits of personages with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This was based on the line of the movement for 1966 adopted at the 27th Regular National Congress of the Japan Socialist Party, he added.

Then he went on:

Such immediate foreign policy of our Party is connected with the fact that the Sato Government is working in a frenzy to strengthen the relations with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, while making a haste to get the illegal "Japan-South Korea Treaty" come into effect. The Japan Socialist Party will never recognize the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

Our Party will make active efforts to strengthen the ties with the D.P.R.K. and realize the normalization of the relations of the two countries at the earliest possible date, while continuing to struggle for smashing the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The Japan Socialist Party is expecting to send a Party delegation led by Chairman Kojo Sasaki, to the D.P.R.K. in the near future, he said in conclusion. **(KCNA)**

1,800 S. Korean Troops Killed In S. Vietnam

Since December last the Liberation Armed Forces and guerrillas wiped out more than 1,800 puppet troops from South Korea in Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Bien Hoa provinces of South Vietnam, according to a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency as quoted by the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi on February 11.

The Liberation Armed Forces finished off more than 100 troops from South Korea in Binh Khe district in Binh Dinh province on December 18. Meanwhile, 572 soldiers were routed by the local people's armed forces in Tuy Phuoc, An Nhon and Phu Cat districts of the same province in the five days from January 9 to 13.

In other areas, too, the puppet troops suffered heavy casualties, the report added.

CHALLENGE TO ARAB PEOPLE

Recently the American imperialists supplied 200 tanks to Israeli reactionaries, the mortal enemy of the Arab people, under the pretext of "maintaining the balance of forces" in the Near and Middle East.

This is an open challenge to the Arab people and represents another factor threatening security in this region.

In reinforcing the armed forces of the Israeli reactionaries, their out-and-out lackeys, the U.S. imperialists pursue the aim of fanning up the Zionist ambitions of their stooges and accelerating their own aggressive design against the Arab nations which go along the road of independent development.

U.S. imperialism already supplied "Hawk" guided missiles, different types of other lethal weapons and enormous dollars to Israel which it has put up as a "shock force" of aggression against the Arab people and rigged on the West German militarists to provide Israel with tanks, aircraft, guns and other lethal weapons and funds to the tune of hundreds of millions of marks.

The Korean people condemn resolutely the aggressive acts of American imperialism against the Arab people and express firm solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle against the Yankee imperialists.

Jo Son Won

Export of S. Korean "Nightingales"

Nurses dressed in white gowns are often likened to Nightingales in many countries. These Nightingales who should be held in respect by human beings are, to our regret, placed on the list of "export items" in South Korea.

Mrs. Florence Nightingale is known as a kind-hearted philanthropist. However, if she had lived to see this, she could not have digested a towering wrath at such an act of blemishing her name and that of nurses.

According to the South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi plan to hire out 128 nurses to West Germany on the coming March 27.

On January 31 they traded off the same number of nurses to West Germany.

This is part of the "manpower export contract" the puppet rulers of South Korea have concluded with the West German revanchists.

Those young nurses bartered away in this way are forced to do the most hard and humiliating work for fabulously lower pay than their West German counterparts.

According to the South Korean daily **Sanopkyongje Shimmun**, over 400 South Korean nurses had been sold out to the United States and other foreign countries by the end of 1965.

Also on the list of South Korea's "manpower export" items are daily farm labourers, seamen, miners and people in other trades and professions demanded by foreign monopoly capitalists.

The puppet clique have already delivered upwards of 5,000 people to foreign countries under the name of "manpower export." They seek to earn "foreign currency" at the cost of the hard toil the compatriots are forced to do by foreign monopoly capitalists on humiliating terms.

The West German revengeseekers are the main orderer. Well over 2,000 South Korean miners now in the Ruhr of West Germany are in a miserable plight.

A canvasser of the puppet Bureau of Labour, reporting of the plight of 475 South Korean miners in the Elren Mine of West Germany, said that though they need at least 40 *marks* for the minimum living cost for ten days, they are paid 7.5 *marks* at maximum and 3 *marks* at minimum. No wonder, therefore, they have practically become debt slaves. Seven of them lost their lives and another six of the South Korean miners in the Hamburgno Mine made off, unable to bear any longer insult, racial discrimination and cruel exploitation, reported the South Korean radio.

They are restricted in their access to restaurants and barber's in urban areas.

The restaurants and barber's in cities have put up signs of "off limits to Asians."

Such humiliating treatment of the South Korean colliers is out of the concern of the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi. They are only interested in driving out of South Korea as many people as possible for money-making.

Pak Jong In

U.S. Shock Force for Far Eastern Aggression

The U.S. imperialists attach a special significance to Japan in implementing their aggressive plan in Asia.

They, taking into account, first of all, Japan's strategic position, manpower and material resources, have converted Japan into their military base and revived and fostered the Japanese armed forces as a shock force against the socialist countries and the people fighting for national liberation.

The separate peace treaty concluded in 1951 and the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" legalized the U.S. occupation of Japan and the conversion of Japan into her military base. The United States under the name of "separate or collective defence," remilitarized Japan and paved the way for Japan to join an aggressive military alliance.

The United States made the new "Security Pact" of 1960 provide for the speeding up of Japan's remilitarization and direct mobilization of the Japanese army for her aggression on Asia under the pretext of "joint defence."

After the conclusion of the pact the United States deployed nuclear-striking planes and warships at military bases in Japan including Idatsuke and Yokosuka and reinforced Okinawa as a strategic base for nuclear war. It also introduced atomic weapons into South Korea, Taiwan and Japan and, while speeding up the equipping of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" with atomic missiles, embarked upon the strengthening of the joint operation system which envisages the dispatch of Japanese troops abroad.

Meanwhile, the Japanese monopolies increased the production of weapons and war supplies in step with the intensifying rearming of the "Self-Defence Forces." They seek not only to effect the modernization of the "Self-Defence Forces" but to supply Japan-made weapons to U.S. puppet troops in South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam and even to U.S. troops stationed in Asia. Thus, Japan has been turned into a U.S. arsenal for aggression in the Far East.

With the escalation of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, Japan's role as a U.S arsenal in the Far East is growing bigger.

In the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, the Japanese monopolies try to make a fortune as they did in the Korean war and gain a privileged position in Southeast Asia.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which the Japanese Government steamrollered by resorting to illegal measures last year was, in essence, a military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea based on U.S. plan.

Through this treaty the Japanese ruling circles seek to legalize their all-out reinvasion of South Korea, hamper Korea's unification and send Japanese troops to South Korea in line-up with the U.S. occupation forces.

The Japanese militarists are busily working for the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" involving, under U.S. command, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Moreover, they intend to implement the Pentagon's strategic plan of rigging up a unified anti-communist military bloc involving even South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, "Malaysia," Australia and New Zealand.

The Japanese army is, in fact, under the command of the U.S. army and is taking a share in U.S. aggression in Asia.

In haste Cartoon by Kim Do Chong

The Japanese ruling circles, consistently toeing the U.S. line, are coming out as a faithful helper of the U.S. imperialists in suppressing the national-liberation movements in colonies and opposing the countries of the socialist camp.

The Japanese militarists who have come out in active response to the U.S. aggressive policy are worming their way, in Asian garb, into the ranks of the Asian and African peoples to serve the U.S. cunning plots to undermine from within the anti-imperialist struggles of peoples in these regions.

All this shows that Japanese militarism, together with U.S. imperialism, has made its appearance as the vicious enemy of the Asian and African peoples. Therefore, the struggle against U.S. imperialism must not be separated from the struggle against Japanese militarism. The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Kim Sang Ho

Compulsory Military Training In Japan

According to reports from Tokyo, the Japanese "Defence Agency" has enforced throughout the country a system of compulsory "short-period enlistment in the army" for military training.

This system was introduced at universities, colleges and middle schools several years ago, and last year its scope extended to include boys and girls.

The youth involved in this system undergo various forms of military training of the regular army such as shooting practice and bayonet exercises.

The ruling circles in Japan regard this as a means of intensifying propaganda of militarism and reinforcing the armed forces.

(KCNA)

Patriotic Writer

SIN CHAE HO

Sin Chae Ho

FEBRUARY 21 this year marks the 30th anniversary of the death of Sin Chae Ho (1880-1936), a prominent man of letters and a celebrated historian of Korea.

He was an ardent patriot and a fighter against the Japanese imperialists. His literary works imbued with progressive thought and romantic ardour appealed to the hearts of the youth and other sections of the people in his time.

Already in his twenties, he, whose genius asserted itself in his early days, became known as an encyclopedic mind and received an academic degree from Songgyun-gwan (similar to the present-day national academy of sciences).

While energetically carrying on the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement, he maintained relations with a secret political organization until he sought refuge abroad in 1910 when the Japanese imperialists placed Korea under their colonial rule.

While in a foreign country as an exile, he went through economic distress and sufferings. But neither he stopped the movement for the independence of his country nor gave up his literary pursuits.

As a noted historian, he resolutely rejected the views and stand of those who were inclined to give a more objective description of historical facts. His view was that history is not a "record of things devoid of spirit" but a revelation of the "national spirit," and, accordingly, history and patriotism are inseparably related to each other.

He was guided by this stand when writing the "Study of the Korean History," the "Ancient History of Korea," the "History of Korea" and other valuable books of history.

While carrying on his activities in the forefront of the independence movement abroad, he produced many literary writings imbued with patriotic spirit.

He wrote chiefly historical novels. The distinctive features he showed in his historical novels are that he, instead of marshalling the historical facts, portrayed the characters imbued with ardent patriotism by the creative use of the unrestrained fictitious power, through a grand conception and a style reeking of passionate zeal, by strictly relying on the historical facts and the truthfulness of man's feelings.

These features are particularly evident in his novels "Dream" and "A Fierce Fight Between Dragons."

The novel "Dream" is permeated with ardent patriotism and love for the nation and people. The work is the call of the heart that one should be merciless, without the slightest compromise, to foreign aggressors and their servitors, traitors to the nation and turncoats of all shades, and weed them out to the last man. And the description of the long history and the patriotic traditions of the nation and the national pride as well as the exposure of the hypocrisy of religion make up the main contents of this novel.

The patriotic spirit in his early literary works gradually developed into a revolutionary spirit of national-liberation in his last works and the features of revolutionary romanticism became more pronounced. Novel "A Fierce Fight Between Dragons" is demonstrative of his ideological and artistic maturity.

His political essays are marked by ideological depth, strong appeal and deep implications. Typical of these is "Declaration" which calls for a proletarian revolution.

His other works include poems, historical tales and miscellanea.

He had continued his unyielding patriotic literary activities against Japanese imperialism until he breathed his last in the Talien prison in northeast China on February 21, 1936.

Many of Sin Chae Ho's works were published in the pre-liberation days, and those which remained unprinted at that time came off the press in the post-liberation days.

Sin Chae Ho's literary works are valuable heritages enriching the patriotic traditions of the Korean literature.

A writer of romanticism, he holds an important place in the Korean literature.

RYU MAN

Folk Literature Unearthed

The Language and Literature Institute of the Kim Il Sung University has collected 8,500 folk classics. They include folk songs, folk tales, folk dramas, proverbs and riddles, which have been handed down by word of mouth from the ancestors. They truly reflect the life of the people in different ages.

Among them are works exposing the contradictions of the exploiting society, works of the period of enlightenment in the 19th century urging the people to study what was new and build up strength for serving the country and works portraying the heroic features of the revolutionary fighters during the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

Senior research workers and students are writing theses with material collected. They are also compiling "a collection of Korean folk tales."

The Academy of Sciences and other colleges are also collecting and arranging works of folk literature.

The Publishing House of the Academy of Social Sciences has already put out "a collection of folk stories," "a collection of legends," "a collection of material on folk tales," "a collection of Korean proverbs" and "a collection of folk songs" (two volumes).

New Feature Films

"A Thousand-ri Trip with Sheep"

This is a screen-version of a story about a Hero of Labour, who, during the temporary retreat of our People's Army in the past Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors, covered a long distance from Singe, North Hwanghae Province in the central western part of Korea, to a remote northern mountainous region, taking with her a drove of 120 sheep under her charge.

The heroine Bong Im makes her way to a far-away destination braving the enemy's bombing and strafing. Her's is not an easy trip in such war-time conditions. And, what is more, she has a drove of sheep to look after. Yet she never loses her heart in face of difficulties.

On her way, she comes up against many obstacles: a biting snow-storm and ice-bound rivers hamper her trip, fodder has run out and Yankee soldiers go on the rampage. But she, firmly convinced of final victory, breaks through one trial after another.

She is not only inflexible but is dutiful and gentle-hearted like all other Korean women.

Her character comes out vividly in a scene showing her devotion to her father-in-law.

"Invisible Front"

This film opens with the scene of a security officer Ma Guk Chol, upon an information, hurrying to the spot where an incident took place. On the seashore he finds, besides the dead body of a spy, some footprints telling of another spy's sneaking. He also discovers a picture of a woman from the dead body.

The story tells how the security officers, jointly with local folks, make a round-up of a U.S.-hired spy nicknamed "old badger" and his gang.

The film brings out sharply the crafty and vicious nature of the U.S. cat's paws and the scrambling among themselves and, at the same time, shows the noble traits and capability of the hero, a security officer who risks his life to wipe out the enemies.

"Ok Hwa"

The techni-colour feature film "Ok Hwa" is about a model bus conductress.

It gives a truthful depiction of how the heroine Ok Hwa, fresh from a technical school, becomes attached to her job and comes to have pride in it.

This film shows the spectators how worthwhile and honourable it is to serve the people with faithful devotion.

Hwang Hui Suk playing the title role in the film "Ok Hwa"

Merited Actress Won Jong Hui (left) as Bong Im in the film "A Thousand-ri Trip with Sheep"

A still from "Invisible Front"

Kayagum (a Korean stringed-instrument) ensemble

"Drum Dance" by Merited Actress Hong Jong Hwa

Song of Friendship to Burma

Recently reporter Pak Hae Chon of the Pyongyang Times *called at the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble on the eve of its departure for Burma and had an interview with conductor Kim Jin Yong, People's Actor.*

Kim Jin Yong said: "I am very happy to have an opportunity of showing Korea's national arts to the Burmese people. The repertoire for the performances before the friendly Burmese people include more than 20 fine music and dance pieces. These pieces have been well received both at home and abroad. The Ensemble has ever given performances in more than 20 countries in Asia, Africa and other areas."

After saying that the Ensemble has also prepared songs and dances popular with the Burmese people, the conductor gave a brief account of its repertoire. The spectators, he remarked, will have an opportunity of seeing the pieces that have taken over and carried forward the characteristic traits of the Korean folk songs and dances. Among them are the chorus "Song of the Bopsongpo Boatmen" depicting the intrepidity of Korean fishermen, "Drum Dance" by Merited Actress Hong Jong Hwa, group dance "Dance with Fans," trio dance "Sadang" and group dance "Earthly Paradise."

Group dance "Earthly Paradise" is built on a legend that a fairy, who has descended from the heaven to take a bath in a pond in Mt. Kumgang, meets a cowherd and, having decided to stay on the earth, marries him and leads a happy life.

Chorus "To the Mountains, to the Sea," music by People's Artist Li Myon Sang, female chorus "Song of Spring," male chorus "He Gave Us Dream and Love," music by Kim Je Son, solo dance "Ecstasy," choreography by People's Actress An Song Hui, group dance "Molten Iron Flows" depict the optimistic life of the Korean people engaged in socialist construction.

"Molten Iron Flows" depicting the vigorous endeavours of smelters is, in our view, one of the successful productions which take their themes from the realities, he said.

The Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble which is leaving for Burma bringing with them the Korean people's friendly feelings towards the Burmese people will stay there for about two weeks.

Looking forward to his forthcoming meeting with the Burmese friends, People's Actor Kim Jin Yong expressed, through the **Pyongyang Times**, his best wishes to them.

"Dance with Fans"

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

SEAS

Korea is surrounded by seas on three sides, with the northern side abutting on the Asian Continent.

Of the three seas, the widest and deepest is the East Sea spreading over an area of some one million sq. km. Its average depth is 1,752 m. and the greatest depth some 4,200 m.

The West Sea covers an area only half that of the East Sea. Its average depth is 40 m. and the greatest only 106 m.

There are wide areas of tideland along the west and south coasts, accounting for 700,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is some one hectare). Saline land in North Korea is reclaimed year after year for crop cultivation, reed growing or salt production.

The East Sea

The West Sea is distinguished by the considerable difference between the flow and ebb of tides that rise 10 metres at the maximum.

The west and south coasts have more indentations than the east coast and there are many islands in the West and South Seas. The South Sea is studded with more than 2,000 islands.

The East Sea is adjacent to the Sea of Okhotsk in the northwestern Pacific, one of the world's three biggest fishing grounds. Since cold current from the Okhotsk Sea and warm current from the southern tropics meet there, it abounds in fish.

PORTLAND CEMENT

SPECIFICATIONS:

Setting time:
Within 10 hrs., from 1 hr. after concreting

Chemical composition:

Magnesia (MgO)	... under	4.5 %
Sulphuric anhydride (SO_3)	... under	2.5 %
Insoluble residue	... under	1 %
Loss on ignition	... under	5 %

Granulation degree:
15 % residuum on a sieve with 4,900 meshes per cm^2

Test of strength:

Compressive strength kg/cm^2 (over)			Tensible strength kg/cm^2 (over)		
3 days	7 days	28 days	3 days	7 days	28 days
60	110	220	16	28	47

Packing:
In 5-ply or 6-ply kraft paper bags of 50 kg. net each

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